

Name: _____

THE HONG KONG GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION (HKGA)
 JOCKEY CLUB POK HONG CAMPSITE

Camp Tour Guide Worksheet (Hignschool)



 HKGA Facebook page	 HKGA campsite activities
 HKGA webpage	 HKGA affiliated campsite
 HKGA campsite Facebook page	 Campsite details

Soft Drink (1 can) 159g	Taxi per passenger/hour (km) 116g	Toilet Paper (1 roll) 1300g	Mobile Phone Usage (1 day) 189g	Barbecue 5000g	Vegetable/ (per 100g) 7.2g
Mini-bus (per passenger/hour/km) 60g	Hot Shower (per 10 minutes) 2000g	Fruit Juice (1 cup) 258g	Bus (per passenger/hour/km) 20g	Distilled Water (1L) 767g	Egg (per egg) 281g
					Fish (per 100g) 605g
					Pork (per 100g) 317g
					Beef (per 100g) 1643g

Transportation Emissions	Water Usage	Electricity Usage	Food	Charcoal Burning for Cooking/Heating	Toilet Paper Usage	Others
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Please calculate the carbon emissions per person for this activity, and discuss with your teammates on how to reduce the carbon emissions for this event.

6 Low Carbon Camping Calculator

- 1 A mammal that lives under the Chinese Fan-palm grassy slopes
- 2 An insect with orange wings and black stripes in the grassy slopes
- 3 A tree with figs growing on it
- 4 A spider with a face-like pattern during the rainy season
- 5 A small bird that makes a "chirping" sound
- 6 A fruit shaped like a slingshot
- 7 A plant that contracts when touched
- 8 A small bird with a pointed crest hairstyle
- 9 An animal with a pink body
- 10 Three type of red or pink flowers

The following are characteristics and descriptions of some campsite organisms. Identify the organisms based on the instructions and take photos to record them.

5 Ecosystem Treasure Hunt

1 Structure of Trees

Flowers have unique structures that help plants reproduce. Here are some specialised flower structures-look at the photos and identify the plants, then explain how the flower structure benefits insect/agent pollination.

Photo	Name	How it Benefits Insect/ Agent Pollination

2 Energy Transfer in Ecosystems

The flow of energy in an ecosystem typically follows the principles of food chains or food webs. Here are the basic concepts of energy transfer in an ecosystem:

Producers : The starting point of energy in an ecosystem is photosynthesis, carried out by plants and other photosynthetic bacteria. They absorb the sun's energy and use it, along with carbon dioxide and water, to produce organic compounds (like chlorophyll) and chemical energy.

Consumers : Consumers are organisms that obtain energy by consuming other living things. They can be divided into different levels or tiers, including primary consumers (herbivores), secondary consumers (carnivores), and higher-level consumers. Consumers acquire energy by feeding on producers or other consumers.

Decomposers : Decomposers play a crucial role when organisms die or organic matter is excreted. They include bacteria and fungi that can break down and degrade organic matter, converting it into inorganic substances (like carbon dioxide, water, and mineral salts) while releasing energy.

Energy Loss : There is energy loss during the transfer of energy through the ecosystem. When organisms undergo metabolic processes, they consume some of the energy for their life activities, such as respiration, movement, and reproduction. As a result, each successive level or tier of consumers receives only a portion of the energy provided by the previous level.

In your groups, find a different food chain in the campsite and describe the ecological roles of the organisms involved. Explain the energy transfer and losses along the chain, and draw an ecological pyramid below. Please explain the energy transfer in the ecosystem to your classmates.



3 Exploring the Campsite Environment



What landmark is located by the 3686 grid coordinate on the map?

What is the actual area of the building located by the 3684 grid

What is the purpose of the area indicated by the 3785 grid coordinate?

If Sam's walking speed is 4.5 km/hour, how long will it take him to walk from the entrance to the cooking area?

Please take photos of the facilities at the following grid coordinates:

Grid coordinate : 3884	Grid coordinate : 3585
Grid coordinate : 3685	Grid coordinate : 3686

4 Mountain Skills and Safety

Mountain activities refer to outdoor activities conducted in mountainous areas, including hiking, trekking, rock climbing, and camping. When engaging in mountain activities, the following rules must be observed. Please list the reasons for observing these rules and the potential problems that may arise from non-compliance:

Terrain and Route Assessment : _____

Planning and Preparation : _____

Equipment Selection : _____

Weather Forecast : _____

Group and Companions : _____

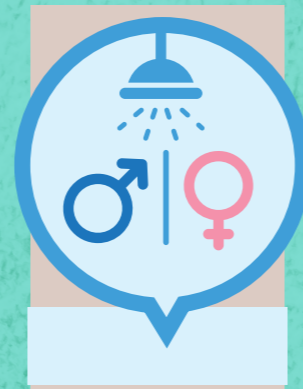
Planned Food and Water Supply : _____

Respect for the Natural Environment : _____

Safe Hiking : _____

Emergency Action Plan : _____

Entrance



Toilets and
bathrooms



Butterfly



Cooking area



Grassland



Activity rooms



Campsite

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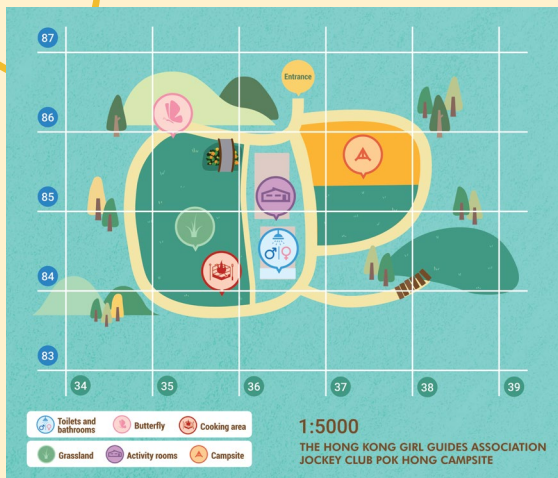
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5 Ecosystem Treasure Hunt

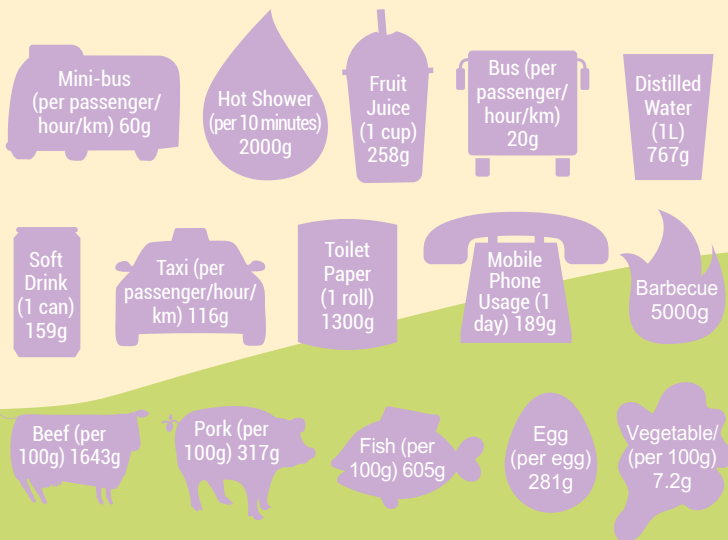
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Electricity Usage	
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Charcoal Burning for Cooking/Heating	
Toilet Paper Usage	
Others	





Campsite details



HKGGA campsite
Facebook page



HKGGA affiliated
campsite



HKGGA webpage



HKGGA campsite
activities



HKGGA Facebook
page